

Free English Grammar * Grammatica Inglese Gratis

Present Perfect = *passato prossimo*

I have worked = *Io ho lavorato*
 You have worked = *Tu hai lavorato*
 He has worked = *Egli ha lavorato ecc.*

Forma Positiva		
I	have	worked
you	have	worked
he	has	worked
we	have	worked
you	have	worked
they	have	worked

Forma Interrogativa		
have	I	worked?
have	you	worked?
has	he	worked?
have	we	worked?
have	you	worked?
have	they	worked?

Forma Negativa		
I	have not	worked
you	have not	worked
he	has not	worked
we	have not	worked
you	have not	worked
they	have not	worked

Forma Contratta		
I	haven't	worked
you	haven't	worked
he	hasn't	worked
we	haven't	worked
you	haven't	worked
they	haven't	worked

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present simple			past simple		
I	work	<i>io lavoro</i>	I	worked	<i>io lavorai,</i>
you	work		you	worked	<i>io lavoravo</i>
he	works		he	worked	
we	work		we	worked	
you	work		you	worked	
they	work		they	worked	

present perfect			= <i>passato prossimo</i>
I	have	worked	= <i>io ho lavorato</i>
you	have	worked	
he	has	worked	
we	have	worked	
you	have	worked	
they	have	worked	

nota importante

In italiano si dice:

Ieri ho lavorato per 8 ore.

e anche

Oggi ho lavorato per 8 ore.

In inglese si deve dire:

Yesterday I worked for 8 hours.

mentre

Today I have worked for 8 hours.

Nella prima frase si usa il "Past Simple" perché l'azione è cominciata e finita nel passato: "yesterday".

Nella seconda frase si usa il "Present Perfect" perché si parla di un tempo non ancora finito: "today".

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past simple - present perfect

1. Il "Past Simple" si usa per azioni che *cominciarono* e *terminarono* nel passato.
Di solito c'è un'espressione di tempo che indica quando ha avuto luogo l'azione.
A volte, il tempo quando ha avuto luogo l'azione è *sottinteso*.

> Abel **went** to America **last summer**.
He **had** a wonderful holiday. ("last summer" è *sottinteso*)
Five years ago, Abel's family **lived** in Spain.
On Sunday morning Abel **went** to the park with Barbara.
He **came** back from the park **at two o'clock**.

2. Il "Present Perfect" si usa quando un'azione *inizia nel passato e continua nel presente*.

I **have lived** in Florence for ten years.
(...e *continuo abitando qui*)

3. Per un'azione *passata il cui risultato ha relazione col presente*.

I am unemployed; I **have lost** my job.
(Sono disoccupato; *ho perso il mio lavoro*.)

4. Per indicare un'azione appena finita.

My father has **just arrived** from London.
(Mio padre è *appena arrivato da Londra*.)
===
just = appena

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5. *Il Present Perfect si usa anche con:*

ever = qualche volta

> Have you **ever** been to Paris?
(Sei stato *qualche volta* a Parigi?)

never = mai

> I have **never** been to Paris.

not yet = non ancora

> The airplane from New York hasn't landed **yet**.

already = già

> The airplane from Boston has **already** landed.

lately = ultimamente

> I haven't seen him **lately**.

since = da

> I haven't watched TV **since** last Sunday.

many times = molte volte

> I have seen this film **many times**.

before = da

> I have seen this film **before**.

for = per

> I have known her **for** many years.

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note importanti

past simple = *passato remoto - imperfetto*

Tom **lived** in California for fifteen years.
(Indica che Tom **non abita più** in California.)

present perfect = *passato prossimo*

Tom **has lived** in California for fifteen years.
(Tom *abita ancora* in California.)

past simple

George says, "I **worked** for five hours this morning."
(George *sta parlando di sera o di notte.*) (La mattina **è finita.**)

present perfect

George says: "I **have worked** for five hours this morning."
(George *sta parlando la stessa mattina.*) (La mattina **non è finita.**)